United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1163
16 June 1992

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General reports "limited progress" in implementation of international community's measures to resolve conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina; that Republic asks Security Council to invoke article under United Nations Charter on "coordinated military action" to restore international peace and security.

+ Anti-Apartheid Committee holds commemorative meeting to mark International Day of Solidarity with Struggling People of South Africa; Day of African Child also commemorated today.

+ Executive Director of United Nations Children's Fund, James P. Grant, says Agency's responses to emerging global problems will not divert resources from Africa and other poorer parts of the developing world.

+ Pakistan receives $29.2 million from World Bank affiliate to carry out environmental conservation measures.

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There is only "limited progress" to report with regard to the implementation of international community's efforts "to control and resolve the dreadful conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina", according to a new report by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, dated 15 June.

The report was requested by the Security Council last Tuesday under its resolution 757 (1992) which authorized the Secretary-General to dispatch military observers to assess the situation at Sarajevo airport. An advance party of observers, lead by Chief of Staff of United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR), General Louis Mackenzie, was sent to Sarajevo to seek a cease-fire agreement, assess the situation at the airport, and verify the withdrawal of anti-aircraft and heavy weaponry.

Reporting on the team's achievements, the Secretary-General stated in his report that, although a cease-fire has been holding since 15 June and there has been progress in the discussions on the withdrawal of heavy weapons within

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For information media—not an official record

range of Sarajevo airport, "difficulties persist in relation to safe access from UNPROFOR headquarters to the airport". He pointed to the lack of a willingness on the part of the opposing sides in Bosnia and Herzegovina to honour agreements which they have signed and "to use mechanisms which the international community has put into place at great cost and risk to the lives of international personnel".

The Secretary-General also informed the Council that its demand that the Yugoslav Peoples Army (JNA) and elements of the Croatian Army now in Bosnia and Herzegovina "must either be withdrawn", disarmed or be subject to the authority of the Bosnian Government, had not been fulfilled.

He said the United Nations would continue "to do all it can to implement both UNPROFOR's original mandate in Croatia and the new one entrusted to it in Bosnia and Herzegovina". He appealed to all concerned to return to the negotiating table saying "political negotiation ... offers the only real hope of restoring peace" in what were the constituent republics of Yugoslavia.

In related news, the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, has charged in a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 15 June, that the JNA had not withdrawn its troops as promised and was keeping some 80,000 soldiers in the Republic, who continued the destruction of Sarajevo. He asked the Security Council "to pass a new resolution" which would be aimed at the immediate withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In yet another letter yesterday, the Foreign Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Haris Silajdzic, appealed to the Security Council to invoke article 42 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which calls for coordinated military action by air, sea or land to restore international peace and security. "Regrettably", he said, "there is no other option. If this action is not taken now", he continued, "hundreds of thousands will be condemned to death from attack and starvation".

According to a United Nations spokesman, the team of military observers under the command of General Mackenzie had returned to Sarajevo today to work out modalities for the reopening of the airport and the withdrawal of heavy weapons from the area. Once this has been worked out, he said, the Secretary-General would submit a new report to the Security Council. (Documents:S/24100-S/24096-S/24099)

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It was urgent that agreement be reached on the arrangements for a transitional period in South Africa, including the establishment of an interim government, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali stated this morning in a message read out during the observance of Soweto Day at Headquarters.

The observance this year by the Special Committee against Apartheid marks the sixteenth anniversary of peaceful student uprisings against an inferior

system of education in Soweto and several other South African townships, which resulted in the killing and wounding of hundreds of black schoolchildren by South African police forces.

The Secretary-General, in his message read out by James O.C. Jonah, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, urged all concerned to put an end to the persistent violence which continued to claim the lives of innocent South Africans.

In a separate development, the Day of the African Child, which was proclaimed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1990, was being celebrated today under the theme "Keeping the Promise". The Day, organized jointly by OAU and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), aims to highlight the special conditions and needs of African children.

According to Djibril Diallo, Special Assistant to the Executive Director of UNICEF, ten thousand children in Africa die every day from a combination of natural and man-made causes. Africa has the youngest and fastest growing population in the world, and of the continent's 642 million people, 57 per cent are under the age of 16. This November, the OAU is sponsoring a donor's conference in Dakar, Senegal, to initiate dialogue with the international community in support of efforts to improve the welfare of the African child.

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James P. Grant, Executive Director of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) told the Agency's Executive Board yesterday that "any society which can not care for its children can not regard its development as sustainable". He indicated however that he was encouraged that the Convention on the Rights of the Child had been ratified at a faster pace that any other human rights instrument - by 117 countries.

In an statement to the Board's opening meeting of its general debate, he stressed that UNICEF's responses to emerging global problems would not involve any significant diversion of resources from Africa and other poorer parts of the developing world.

Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), said that UNICEF's support for the work of her Agency was particularly important at a time of refugee problems of unprecedented magnitude and complexity. About 80 per cent of the refugees under the care of the UNHCR were women and children, she said.

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The Government of Pakistan will receive $29.2 million in assistance from the International Development Association (IDA) for a programme to strengthen environmental protection institutions and rehabilitate polluted and degraded natural resources. The IDA is the World Bank's affiliate for concessionary lending.

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In the past 40 years, the growing population, urbanization and industrialization, combined with resource mismanagement, have placed increasing pressure on Pakistan's environment and natural resources. The Government of Pakistan has now developed a National Conservation Strategy to promote greater public partnership in development and environmental management.

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DH/1164
17 June 1992

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General calls on Yugoslav parties to restore cease-fire in Sarajevo and to uphold commitments in agreement of 5 June.

+ Secretary-General welcomes announcement by United States President and President of Russian Federation on reduction of their land-based long-range nuclear weapons; also welcomes release of two German hostages in Lebanon.

+ Secretary-General welcomes release of two German hostages released in Beirut this morning.

+ Proximity talks on Cyprus to begin tomorrow at Headquarters in accordance with request by Security Council that Secretary-General intensify his efforts to reach an overall framework agreement.

+ Phase two of Cambodian cease-fire is proceeding with troops from three parties cantoning and giving up their weapons, according to reports from Phnom Penh.

+ Secretary-General tells Executive Board of UNICEF that countries which have committed themselves at 1990 World Summit for Children must address critical issue of financial resources; Yugoslavia says humanitarian aid to refugees and displaced in his country is impeded by United Nations sanctions.

+ Eighth North American Seminar on Palestinian Rights to be held in New York from 22 to 23 June; to be followed by three-day symposium of Non-Governmental Organizations.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has called on the parties in the Yugoslav conflict to restore the cease-fire in Sarajevo, which broke down early this morning, and to uphold the commitments made in the agreement of 5 June, a United Nations spokeswoman said today.

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For information media—not an official record

According to the announcement, the situation in and around the airport had "seriously deteriorated", and fighting was continuing in the area since this morning. Attempts by Chief of Staff of United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), Brigadier General Louis Mackenzie, to arrange a new cease-fire had not succeeded so far. The plan to place UNPROFOR personnel at the airport had been abandoned for the moment because of the fighting around the airport.

The spokeswoman also indicated that the 60 military observers from United Nations Iraq Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM) and United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) who were to have joined the UNPROFOR observers in Sarajevo, had been blocked outside the city because of the fighting.

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The Secretary-General is "deeply gratified" and has warmly welcomed the announcement yesterday by President Bush of the United States and President Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Federation, of their intention to drastically reduce the two countries' stocks of long-range nuclear weapons by the year 2003.

In a press communiqué issued today at Headquarters, the Secretary-General also indicated that he viewed the decision of the two States to eliminate their land-based multiple warhead missiles as "a historic turning point" in the process of arms control and nuclear disarmament. He cited the announced agreement as being of particular importance because it eliminated the most destabilizing category of nuclear weapons -- the so-called pre-emptive first-strike weapons.

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In a separate announcement today, the Secretary-General has welcomed the release of two German hostages in Beirut this morning. In a statement issued at Headquarters, he said the release constituted "a victory for all who believe in the rights and dignity of the human being". He expressed his best wishes to the two individuals and their families. The two relief workers, Heinrich Strubig and Thomas Kemptner, were released after three years of captivity in Lebanon.

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A United Nations spokeswoman announced today that proximity talks on the situation in Cyprus would begin tomorrow, 18 June, at Headquarters, where separate meetings would be held in the morning with President George Vassiliou and in the afternoon with Mr. Rauf Denktash.

These talks are held in the framework of Security Council resolution 750 of 10 April, which asked the Secretary General to take up intensive efforts "to complete a set of ideas during May and June 1992". The set of ideas, endorsed by the Security Council, are considered to be an appropriate basis for reaching an overall framework agreement, "subject to the work that needs

to be done on the outstanding issues". By that resolution, the Council further requested the Secretary-General "to submit a full report to the Council on the outcome of his efforts by July 1992 at the latest and to make specific recommendations for overcoming any outstanding difficulties".

The present talks are expected to focus on a clarification of such outstanding issues as territorial adjustments and displaced persons. According to the United Nations spokeswoman, the talks are scheduled to be of "reasonable duration, as may be necessary to reach agreement on the set of ideas for an overall framework agreement".

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According to reports from Phnom Penh today, phase two of the Paris agreement on Cambodia, which began on Saturday, 13 June, is proceeding. Some 5,000 troops from three parties had cantoned as of yesterday, handing over some 5,000 weapons and more than 140,000 rounds of ammunition to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

The spokesman for UNTAC said that while practical and logistical difficulties had arisen at various sites, the Force was actively working to resolve them and to help the three factions make the transition from a military to a civilian way of life.

At many locations where the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea was present, troops were expressing an interest to regroup and canton, but said they must await instructions from their commanders before they can proceed.

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Countries that committed themselves at the World Summit for Children in 1990 to improving Children's lives by the year 2000 must address the critical issue of financial resources. Otherwise the "promises made by the world to its children can not be met", Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali told the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Executive Board yesterday.

He went on to say that at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which had just concluded in Rio de Janeiro, children were correctly identified as being at the forefront of endangered species. There could be no development without an examination of living conditions for the world's children.

The representative of Yugoslavia, Vladimir Curgus, said the harsh economic sanctions recently imposed on Yugoslavia had taken a toll on the Government's humanitarian relief activities, and had severely affected the refugees in its territory, 80 per cent of whom were mothers and children. The reduction of assistance resources to such an extend would bring into question the survival of those people. He suggested that "that mistake be corrected", and the activities of humanitarian organizations be exempted from the sanctions.

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The question of Palestine will be under review at two United Nations meetings in New York next week. The Eighth United Nations North American Seminar on the question will be taking place next Monday and Tuesday - June 22 and 23, to be followed by the Ninth United Nations North American Regional Symposium of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The events are being organized by the Committee on the Exercice of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

The seminar, whose theme is: "Enforcing the Fourth Geneva Convention for ensuring the protection of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem", will take place in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly last year. The meetings are part of the continuing efforts of the Palestinian Rights Committee to promote a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine, in keeping with United Nations resolutions.

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Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

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DH/1165
18 June 1992

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council votes to allow supply of essential humanitarian assistance to Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) under sanctions resolution; military observers return to Sarajevo, according to United Nations spokesman.

+ Security Council, "dismayed" by Iraqi reference to "past claims to Kuwait", stresses inviolability of boundary between the two countries.

+ Inter-agency appeal for 680,000 people in Kenya affected by drought and massive influxes of refugees from Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia.

+ Slovenia asks for "relief corridor" and security zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as Executive Board of United Nations Children's Fund ends its general debate.

+ Commission of European Communities provides $16.7 million to pay construction costs of hospital for Palestinian population in Gaza Strip.

+ Palestinian Rights Committee, on twenty-fifth anniversary of Israeli occupation of Arab territories, draws attention to continuation of situation in defiance of Charter, resolutions and international efforts to bring about peaceful settlement.

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The Security Council today decided to allow the delivery of "commodities and products for essential humanitarian needs" under its resolution 757 (1992) concerning the sanctions against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

The Council took that action by adopting resolution 760 (1992) unanimously, under which it said that the prohibitions in resolution 757 concerning the sale or supply to Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of commodities or products, other than medical supplies and foodstuffs, and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto, "shall not apply ... to commodities and products for essential humanitarian needs".

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For information media—not an official record

Describing the situation in Sarajevo as improving, a United Nations spokesman said today that the team of military observers, led by the Chief of Staff of United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR), Brigadier General, Louis MacKenzie, had been able to make its way through to the PTT Building. Another 80 observers were now on their way to the airport. The situation had also improved with regard to the cease-fire, the spokesman said, although it was "not ideal by any means".

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The Security Council has expressed "dismay" over references by Iraq to "past claims to Kuwait" without recalling that Iraq gave up those claims through its acceptance of resolution 687 (1991), which set the terms for the cease-fire in the Persian Gulf war.

In a Presidential statement read out yesterday afternoon by Council President Paul Noterdaeme (Belgium), the Council firmly rejected any suggestion that would dispute the very existence of Kuwait, a member State of the United Nations. The Council stressed to Iraq the inviolability of the international boundary between Iraq and Kuwait which was being demarcated by the Boundary Demarcation Commission, set up by the Council under the cease-fire resolution. That Commission was not reallocating territory between Kuwait and Iraq, the statement said, but simply carrying out the technical task necessary to demarcate the precise coordinates of the boundary between the two countries for the first time. The Council warned of "grave consequences that would ensue from any breach thereof".

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Two years of drought, combined with massive influxes of refugees from Somalia, Ethiopia and most recently the Sudan, have resulted in severe food and water shortages in north and eastern Kenya, according to a report on a special consolidated United Nations inter-agency appeal, totalling some $97.4 million for emergency relief to that country.

The report, issued by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, states that 20 districts in Kenya are estimated to be drought-affected and some 680,000 people are at most serious risk.

Speaking to correspondents at Headquarters today, the Coordinator for United Nations Humanitarian Affairs, Under-Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, said some 450,000 refugees had arrived in Kenya from the Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. This had put the Kenyan economy under very serious strain, and the Kenyan Government had annonced an emergency situation.

According to the report, the ongoing relief efforts for the refugees and drought-affected alike were being hampered in some border areas by insecurity and banditry. Large numbers of weapons from neighbouring countries had increased insecurity in some areas, the report said, while ethnic clashes had

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hampered food production and displaced approximately 100,000 people .

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Slovenia has called for the establishment of humanitarian relief corridors and security zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as a temporary office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Slovenia.

In a statement to the Executive Board of UNICEF, as it was ending its general debate yesterday, the representative of Slovenia, Ignac Golob, said such an office should be opened in Slovenia's capital Ljubliana, and should participate in the upcoming conference on refugees in Yugoslavia to be held in that city. The Board should also appeal to Governments to provide increased international aid to the refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia who were in Slovenia. "Running for their lives, Muslims, Croats and others, tens of thousands of children among them, have been given no quarter, no mercy and no chance to take anything with them", Mr Golob said.

The representative of Ethiopia, Mulugeta Eteffa, said that improving the status of women in general would have an impact on improving the quality of life of mothers and their children. Roles traditionally assigned to women affected children more directly than any other social and economic factors. For example, approximately 500,000 women died each year from pregnancy-related problems, with 99 per cent of those deaths occurring in the developing countries.

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The Commission of the European Communities today signed a contract with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) providing $16.7 million to pay for construction costs of the first major hospital to be built in the Gaza Strip since 1967.

The new 232-bed general hospital will serve a rapidly increasing Palestinian population, now totalling over 700,000, of whom 550,000 are Palestinian refugees. The opening of the hospital, which will be located near Khan Younis in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, is scheduled for 1995.

The European Community's contribution is expected to cover construction costs. Equipment and related expenses prior to the opening will be about $6 million and an additional $15 million is needed to staff and operate the hospital for the first three years.

Health conditions in the Gaza Strip have deteriorated in recent years and the demand for medical care has increased dramatically. The ratio of beds per capita in Gaza is some 50 per cent less than the World Health Organization (WHO) minimum.

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The Palestinian Rights Committee, in a statement issued today, has drawn the attention of the international community to the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory, in defiance of the Charter, resolutions and international efforts to bring about a just and peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question.

The statement, issued to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories, pointed out that the Palestinian people had expressed readiness to live in peace in a state of its own, alongside Israel. Israel, however, had increasingly resorted to armed repression and violations of fundamental human rights. The perpetuation of the occupation "threatens the credibility of the United Nations", the statement said.

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19 June 1992

FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General meets separately with leaders of the two communities in Cyprus to review current situation on the island; discussions focus on territorial adjustments and displaced persons.

+ Agreement for withdrawal of anti-aircraft weapons and concentration of other weapons to locations under UNPROFOR supervision signed by both Serbian side and Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina; however, fighting continues in Sarajevo, according to United Nations spokesman.

+ Executive Director of UNICEF, James P. Grant, calls for "refinement" in application of sanctions to protect vulnerable groups.

+ Security Council Committee calls for information on violations of mandatory sanctions against Yugoslavia.

+ Negotiations to begin today in Vienna between United Nations and Iraq on resumption of Iraqi petroleum exports to meet essential needs of its civilian population.

+ Secretary-General accepts "with regret" resignation -- for personal reasons -- of Assistant Secretary-General Giandomenico Picco; Personal Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, Benon Sevan, to be replaced by Under-Secretary-General in Department for Political Affairs, Sotirios Mousouris, and reassigned to position at Headquarters.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met separately yesterday with the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus to review the current situation on the island.

According to a United Nations Spokesman, the proximity talks would focus, as of today, on the issues of territorial adjustments and displaced persons, in accordance with Security Council resolution 750 (1992). The meetings were aimed at "reaching an agreement on the set of ideas of an overall framework agreement as an integrated whole" and were expected to continue over the next

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few days. The Council called on the Secretary-General to report by July on the outcome of his efforts and to seek its direct support whenever necessary.

The "set of ideas" emerged from talks in 1991 between representatives both of the Greek and the Turkish Cypriot communities and the Greek and Turkish Governments. They incorporate the understanding that Cyprus is the common home of the two communities, each a federated state, and envisage a federal government that could not encroach upon the powers of the federated states. The text also states that the solution must respect the cultural, religious, social and linguistic identity of each community.

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Agreement for withdrawal of anti-aircraft weapons and concentration of other weapons to locations under the supervision of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) has now been signed by both the Serbian side and the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a United Nations spokesman said today.

Although there was now an agreement, the spokesman said there was "still severe shelling and fighting near the United Nations headquarters today".

The advance team of military observers, led by Chief of Staff of UNPROFOR, Brigadier General Louis MacKenzie, has been trying for the last two weeks to negotiate an agreement which would ensure the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina through Sarajevo airport.

The Secretary-General will submit a report to the Security Council later today on the most recent developments in Sarajevo.

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Humanitarian agencies should be given expanded resources to meet the essential needs of children and mothers who were badly affected by the application of sanctions which were "directed at influencing the actions of others", James P. Grant, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has told its Executive Board.

Mr. Grant was responding to questions raised during the general debate, which was held on 15 and 16 June. He said the tool of sanctions needed to be refined and mechanisms should be found "to protect the most vulnerable, innocent groups in society". He also called for more creative solutions to spare children from the scourge of armed conflict.

Touching on the impact of debt and poverty on the world's children, Mr. Grant said the goals for children could be achieved in many countries if viable solutions to the debt problem could be found, including debt cancellation. The upcoming International Conference on Assistance to African Children would be the single most important event in 1992 for implementing the goals of the 1990 World Summit for Children, he said.

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The Security Council Committee on Yugoslavia decided at a meeting yesterday to appeal for any information on violations, or suspected violations, of the mandatory sanctions against Yugoslavia. The Committee called on national and international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, and interested individuals "that may possess or come across" any information relating to violations or alleged violations of the sanctions.

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Negotiations are expected to begin today in Vienna between the United Nations and Iraq on the resumption of petroleum exports by that country to meet the essential needs of its civilian population.

The United Nations delegation is led by Assistant Secretary-General, Giandomenico Picco, while the Iraqi side will be headed by Ambassador Abdul Amir A. Al-Anbari, who has led previous delegations to the talks.

Under resolution 706 (1991), the Security Council stipulated terms for the limited sale of Iraqi oil and oil products under strict conditions and close United Nations monitoring. The resolution provides that Iraq's oil could be sold for a six-month period with full payment by the puchasers to be deposited into an escrow account controlled by the United Nations. Funds would then be allocated from that account to purchase essential foodstuffs and supplies and to meet Iraq's financial obligations under previous Council resolutions.

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Assistant Secretary-General Picco has submitted his resignation -- for personal reasons -- a request the Secretary-General has accepted "with regret".

According to a United Nations spokesman today, the Secretary-General wished to thank Mr. Picco for his "exemplary service on behalf of the Organization". Mr. Picco will be leaving towards the end of next month.

In separate news, the Secretary-General has decided to recall his Personal Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, Benon Sevan, to Headquarters. Under-Secretary-General in the Department for Political Affairs, Sotirios Mousouris, would replace Mr. Sevan who would be reassigned to a position in the Secretariat shortly, the spokesman said.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

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DH/1167
22 June 1992

MONDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General to meet with Nelson Mandela at OAU Summit in Dakar next week; will inform Security Council of situation in South Africa afterwards; Anti-Apartheid Committee expresses grave concern over massacre in Johannesburg area on 17 June.

+ Secretary-General proposes establishment of two regional bureaus in capitals of Armenia and Azerbaijan to observe situation in the region; Security Council expresses concern over "the constant use of force in that region"; appeals to all parties to cooperate with Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

+ United Nations observers are withdrawn from Sarajevo airport on Saturday, 20 June, as cease-fire breaks down again.

+ Secretary-General is "deeply concerned" about escalation of violence in Moldova over the weekend; consulting on possibility of sending fact-finding mission to the area; the President of Moldova reiterates his willingness for political settlement "by peaceful means".

+ General Assembly President, addressing North American Seminar, says just solution to Palestine question must remain high on international agenda.

+ International Development Association -- World Bank affiliate -- to provide $100 million to China for environment and infrastructure in Tianjin.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali informed the Security Council this morning that he had received a telephone call from Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress (ANC), concerning the massacre in South Africa on 17 June, in which 39 people were reportedly killed. Mr. Mandela expressed to the Secretary-General his concern over the "deterioration of the situation in South Africa" which had led him to suspend talks with the Government.

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For information media—not an official record

According to a United Nations spokesman, the Secretary-General will meet with Mr. Mandela when both attend the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to take place in Dakar on 29 and 30 June. The spokesman said "the matter will be taken up with the South African Government".

The Secretary-General will subsequently inform the Council of his assessment of the situation.

Meanwhile, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Jayaraj Acharya (Nepal), has expressed grave concern over the massacre, which reportedly occurred when armed men randomly attacked residents of Boiphatong and Slovo in the Johannesburg area on 17 June.

In a statement issued on Friday, 19 June, the Special Committee said the escalating violence in South Africa continued "to demonstrate the inability or unwillingness of the South African authorities to put an end to it". The timing of the massacre gave credence to allegations that the violence was orchestrated and was aimed at disrupting ongoing efforts to foster a peaceful political process, the statement said.

The Special Committee called on the South African authorities to take firm and prompt action to identify the perpetrators of the killings, as well as their "possible accomplices among the security forces", and bring them to justice. It also urged the South African authorities to ensure the implementation of all the provisions of the National Peace Accord, and in particular, called for a total ban on the carrying of dangerous weapons.

In a related development, the Committee plans to hold a meeting at Headquarters on 29 and 30 June, with the participation of major United States and Canadian Anti-Apartheid Movements, as well as other non-governmental organizations concerned and foundations. The meeting is part of the Committee's 1992 work programme aimed at monitoring and encouraging international support for the peace process in South Africa.

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The Security Council this morning heard an oral report by the Secretary-General on the findings of a United Nations fact-finding mission to Nagorno-Karabakh.

Following its consultations, Council President Paul Noterdaeme (Belgium) told correspondents that the Council was "preoccupied by the constant use of force in that region" and that it had launched an appeal to all the parties to adhere to the principles and procedures of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). He said the CSCE was leading efforts to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh and would hold a meeting in Rome on 29 June concerning the situation in that region.

In the meantime, the Secretary-General would establish immediately two bureaus in the capitals of Azerbaijan and Armenia to oberve the situation and study ways and means of providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees in

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the region. The Secretary-General would also study ways and means of assisting the CSCE in its efforts, eventually by sending an observer group to the region to back up the efforts of the CSCE. That question would be taken up by the Security Council after the meeting in Rome, he said.

The Council President emphasized that it was not for the United Nations to lead the diplomatic process of reconciliation in Nagorno-Karabakh; that was incumbent upon the CSCE as the leading regional organization. The Secretary-General was expected to send a United Nations representative to the meetings in Rome, he said.

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In Sarajevo, fighting erupted again, according to a United Nations spokesman. He told correspondents that the cease-fire had been violated "heavily all day" and that "serious incidents" had occurred involving civilians in Sarajevo.

The United Nations observers previously sent to the city had been withdrawn from the airport to the headquarters of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). During the withdrawal, three Canadian observers were wounded, one seriously, the spokesman said.

Chief of Staff of United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia, Brigadier General MacKenzie, was continuing consultations with both sides in an effort to re-establish the cease-fire.

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The Secretary-General is "deeply concerned" about the escalation of violence in Moldova, which had affected hundreds of people during the weekend, a United Nations spokesman said today.

The Secretary-General had called on all parties concerned to end the senseless fighting and to observe the utmost restraint. He also called on the parties to respect human rights and protect minorities in conformity with the United Nations Charter and other agreements to which the parties are bound.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali was consulting with the parties about the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to the area, the spokesman said.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary-General today, the President of Moldova, Mircea Snegur, reiterated his willingness to reach a "political settlement of the conflict in the eastern part of Moldova by peaceful means".

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The President of the General Assembly, Samir S. Shihabi (Saudi Arabia), this morning told the Eighth United Nations North American Seminar on the Question of Palestine that at a time when the world was witnessing a major relaxation in international tensions, it was incumbent upon the United

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Nations, in particular, to keep the search for a just solution to the question of Palestine high on the international agenda.

He urged adherence to the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention, saying the restoration of respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Palestinians living in the occupied territory, including Jerusalem, would help create a climate more conducive to a just peace. "We should not deceive ourselves", the Assembly President said, "national rights and basic human rights are the foundation, without which no security or peace can be upheld".

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** About 9 million people will benefit from a project designed to improve the environment and infrastructure in the city of Tianjin and surrounding districts in China. The project will receive $100 million in assistance from the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's affiliate for concessionary lending.

Tianjin, the third largest city in China, has experienced many of the stresses associated with rapid urban and industrial growth. Poor conditions in housing and industrial pollution pose a challenge to the municipal government. The IDA project is expected to strengthen the urban planning and management systems of the municipal government to help it meet the challenges posed by urban development.

A second aspect of the assistance programme to be provided by the IDA, involves a credit of $15 million to support the reduction of pollution in Chinese and international waters through a ship waste disposal project. Currently, an estimated 800,000 to 900,000 tons of ship waste is being discharged annually into coastal and international waters around China. The Global Environmental Facility is also contributing $30 million to the ship waste project.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1168
23 June 1992

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General, in response to January Summit of Security Council, issues "An agenda for Peace" report, proposing broad changes in United Nations peace and security role.

+ United Nations is consulting with Governments of Azerbaijan and Armenia on possibility of opening interim offices in their capitals before next General Assembly session, according to United Nations spokesman.

+ United Nations fact-finding mission to Moldova expected to leave New York at end of week.

+ Secretary-General announces temporary interruption of Cyprus talks during his absence from Headquarters; meetings to resume on 15 July.

+ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees suspends repatriation operations of refugees in Afghanistan as 10,000 return home daily; lack of funds reported.

+ Secretary-General, in addendum to report of 26 May, announces end of impasse over El Salvador Peace Accords; new dates for implementation of timetable set.

+ First allocation of $2 million from Secretary-General's Emergency Fund to go to drought-stricken Kenya.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today issued a 24-page report entitled "An Agenda for Peace" containing an integrated programme of proposals aimed at enhancing the United Nations role in dealing with ongoing and future conflicts. The report was prepared in response to the first Summit Meeting of the Security Council at Headquarters on 31 January, at which Heads of State and Government of the 15 Council members asked the Secretary-General to submit, by 1 July, recommendations on how to improve the United Nations's capacity for preventive diplomacy, peace-making and peace-keeping.

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For information media—not an official record

In the area of preventive diplomacy, the Secretary-General recommends the increased use of confidence-building measures among parties to potential, current or past disputes, and within regional organizations. He calls for fact-finding, whether initiated by the Secretary-General or by the Security Council or the General Assembly, as well as the establishment of an early warning system that could assess possible threats to peace and point to a suitable United Nations response. He suggests utilizing the "preventive deployment" of United Nations forces at parties' request in order to deter cross-border attacks or to prevent hostilities within a country.

To ensure a more active peace-making role for the Organization, the Secretary-General calls for continued use of the means envisaged by the Charter -- mediation, negotiation, arbitration -- and invites not only the Security Council but also the General Assembly to take full part in these efforts. Greater reliance should be placed on the International Court of Justice as a resource for the peaceful adjudication of disputes, he states.

With regard to the use of military force by the United Nations, the Secretary-General points out that Chapter VII of the Charter gives the Security Council the power to take whatever action necessary -- including the use of air, naval or ground forces -- to restore international peace and security in the face of a "threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression". He notes that the Council has not so far made use of the most coercive of those measures -- the action by military force foreseen in Article 42. That option, he stresses, is "essential to the credibility of the United Nations as a guarantor of international security". In that connection, under special agreements foreseen in Article 43, Member States would make armed forces available to the Council not only on an ad hoc basis but also on a permanent basis.

Recognizing that such forces are not likely to be available for some time to come, and in view of the fact that the task of United Nations forces called upon to maintain a cease-fire on occasion exceeds the mission of peace-keeping, the Secretary-General recommends that the Council consider creating a new category of United Nations forces: "peace-enforcement units". Such units would be deployed by the Security Council as a provisional measure under Article 40 of the Charter in clearly defined circumstances and with their terms of reference specified in advance. They would consist of trained troops that would be more heavily armed than peace-keeping forces and that would have volunteered for such service.

With regard to peace-keeping operations themselves, the Secretary-General states that these operations have doubled in number since 1987, noting the new problems that have emerged regarding logistics, equipment, personnel and finance. He urges the immediate establishment of a revolving peace-keeping reserve fund of $50 million and action by the General Assembly to speed up the financing of new operations. He also calls on the Assembly to encourage Member States to finance their peace-keeping contributions from defence, rather than foreign affairs, budgets. Regarding the question of assuring long-term financial security to the Organization, the Secretary-General states that he has asked a select group of persons to examine the entire subject and

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that he intends to present their advice to the Assembly, which is responsible for financial and budgetary matters.

A further area for change in the United Nations' security role is the question of cooperation with regional preventive, peace-making and peace-keeping efforts. Noting that regional arrangements have not been considered in this light in recent decades, the Secretary-General underscores that consultations between the United Nations and such arrangements or agencies could do much to build consensus on the nature of a problem and the remedial measures required.

Among his recommendations for the Security Council itself, the Secretary-General suggests that Heads of State and Government of the Council members meet every two years, preceding the Assembly's General debate, in order to stimulate ideas on how the United Nations may best serve to "steer change into peaceful courses".

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The United Nations has begun consultations with the Governments of Azerbaijan and Armenia to open two interim offices in the capitals, a United Nations spokesman said today.

The offices are a joint project of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and will serve the purposes of development and public information. The spokesman said it was hoped that the two offices would be operational before the General Assembly session, next September.

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A United Nations spokesman said today that the fact-finding mission to Moldova would be led by Gilberto Schlitter, Director in the Department for Political Affairs, and would leave New York at the end of the week.

Yesterday, in a statement issued at Headquarters, the Secretary-General deplored the escalation of violence in Moldova, affecting hundreds of people over the last few days, and called on the parties to end the senseless fighting and observe the utmost restraint.

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In a press communiqué issued tonight at Headquarters, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali announced that the proximity talks with the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus - started on 18 June - were being interrupted during his absence from Headquarters. The talks are to resume on 15 July.

To date, the Secretary-General has held five meetings with each leader during which they initiated discussions on the various issues of an overall framework agreement on Cyprus, in line with the Security Council resolution 750 (1992). The communiqué has called these talks "constructive and helpful".

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is quickly running out of funds as more than 70,000 Afghan refugees return home every week in the largest spontaneous repatriation movement ever seen.

According to a report from the UNHCR in Geneva, the Agency had less than $400,000 available and it had spent $250,000 every day to aid the refugees. More than 16,000 Afghans crossed the border on Sunday alone, receiving a UNHCR cash grant of $135 per family as well as a World Food Programme (WFP) food allotment. The Agency said that the huge outflow of funds had depleted UNHCR's reserves and repatriation activities had to be suspended.

Recently, the Secretary-General launched an appeal for $180 million for immediate aid to war-devastated Afghanistan, which included $52.8 million for UNHCR's repatriation operation. Since the upsurge, the Agency said it has received some $5.5 million, but there has been very little response to the appeal so far.

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The representatives of the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberacíon Nacional (FMLN) have now resolved the issues that had delayed the implementation process of the Peace Agreement of 16 January 1992, according to the Secretary-General. Certain of the dates mentioned in the implementation timetable of the Peace Agreement, which had not been complied with, had now been reajusted.

In an addendum to his report on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), dated 26 May, the Secretary-General announced the arrangements which were finalized on 12 June. According to the report, by 25 June, the forces of both sides will be concentrated at locations designated for them; by 30 June, the first contingent of former FMLN combatants will begin their reintegration into civilian life; within 15 days after 30 June, the National Academy for Public Security will begin its first training course for recruites of new civilian new police force; by 30 June, the Government will present to the Legislative Assembly a bill for the abolition of the National Guard and Treasury Police and the establishment of a "Special Brigade for Military Security"; by 30 June, the Government will propose to reform the Electoral Code in order to legalize the FMLN as a political party; by 15 July, the Government will finalize programs for the reintegration of FMLN combatants into civilian life; by 30 June, the verification of the inventory of lands presented by the FMLN to the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (COPAZ) will commence.

* * *

Drought-stricken Kenya is to receive the first allocation of $2 million from the newly established $50 million Central Emergency Revolving Fund. The contribution was approved by the Secretary-General on 18 June.

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The allocation was made to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which will use the funds to provide water, emergency drugs, vaccines and shelter in the north and northeastern areas of Kenya. In those areas, two years of drought, combined with massive influxes of refugees from Somalia, Ethiopia and, most recently, Sudan, have resulted in severe food and water shortages.

Due to the severity of conditions in Kenya and the continued influxes of refugees -- now totalling more than 300,000 persons, the Secretary-General launched a special consolidated appeal calling for some $97 million to cover only the most pressing needs of drought-affected persons and refugees. Assessments of needs to determine additional funds required, particularly in the non-food relief sectors, are currently continuing.

The Central Emergency Revolving Fund was established by General Assembly resolution on 19 December 1991, as a cash-flow mechanism to ensure rapid response from the United Nations system in providing emergency assistance. It is financed by voluntary contributions and will be used to make advances to the operational organizations of the United Nations system.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1169
24 June 1992

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General leaves New York this afternoon for Africa; talks scheduled with Nigerian Government in its capacity as Chairman of Organization of African Unity in Abuja; to attend OAU Summit meeting in Dakar; to hold talks with British Prime Minister and Secretary of Foreign Office in London.

+ Secretary-General invites Iraq to send representative to New York to discuss extension of Memorandum of understanding between Iraq and United Nations on humanitarian operations in that country.

+ Ship carrying 3,000 Somali asylum-seekers runs aground off Yemeni coast, according to report from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva.

+ Seminar on Palestine Question recommends that advisory opinion from World Court be sought on Israeli practices in Palestinian territory.

+ Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia demand withdrawal of Russian armed forces from their territory; urge that western economic assistance to Russian Federation be tied to its political and military conduct in Baltic States.

+ Bosnia and Herzegovina reiterates appeal to Security Council for military action under United Nations Charter, saying that as an "independent and sovereign State" it is "entitled to protection".

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali will leave New York this afternoon for visits to Africa and the United Kingdom. On the first leg of his trip, he will meet in Abuja, Nigeria, on 27 June, with representatives of the Nigerian Government, in its capacity as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). He will then travel to Dakar, Senegal, to attend the Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government of the OAU on 29 and 30 June.

(more)

For information media—not an official record

Following the Summit, the Secretary-General will travel to London for talks with Prime Minister John Major and Secretary of the Foreign Office Douglas Hurd. He will return to Headquarters over the weekend of 4 July.

* * *

The Memorandum of understanding between Iraq and the United Nations that sets out modalities for humanitarian operations in that country, including the deployment of United Nations guards, is due to expire on 30 June. However, attempts by the Coordinator of Humanitarian Relief Assistance, Under-Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, to extend the agreement "have not been met with a positive response from Iraq", a United Nations spokesman said today.

If the matter can not be resolved by the United Nations Coordinator in Baghdad, the Secretary-General has instructed Mr. Eliasson to convey an invitation to the Iraqi Government to send a representative to New York to discuss the matter urgently, the spokesman said.

* * *

A ship that wandered the Gulf of Aden for 16 days in search of haven for 3,000 Somalis fleeing their war-torn country has run aground off the southern coast of Yemen, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported yesterday.

According to asylum-seekers who managed to reach shore, 60 of the boatpeople, mostly women and children, have died of exposure, dehydration and hunger aboard the ship over the past three days. More than 700 of the refugees have jumped overboard in a desperate attempt to reach shore. The disembarkation had been delayed because of the huge influx of Somali asylum-seekers in recent weeks.

The Agency said the war in Somalia had sent nearly 800,000 Somalis fleeing to neighbouring Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. Almost 50,000 Somalis have already been given sanctuary in Yemen, which is still trying to cope with the sudden return of more than 1 million of its own people following the Persian Gulf war.

* * *

The General Assembly or the Security Council should seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, according to the participants in the Eigth North American Regional Seminar on the Question of Palestine, which concluded its two-day session last night.

In their conclusions and recommendations, which were adopted by consensus, as orally amended, Seminar participants appealed to the Council to strengthen the United Nations presence in the occupied Palestinian territory to ensure the physical protection and the safety and security of the Palestinian people. They also recommended that the international

non-governmental organization community support concrete activites to ensure protection by increasing and expanding its efforts at public education, advocacy and direct protective involvement.

In a closing statement, Victor Camilleri, Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, said that despite the lack of progress in the current Middle East negotiating peace process as a result of Israel's intransigence, the Committee continued to hope that a breakthrough would be possible so that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region could be achieved.

* * *

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have demanded the immediate withdrawal of Russian armed forces from their territory and that Western economic assistance to the Russian Federation be tied to its political and military conduct in the Baltic States.

In a joint letter to the Secretary-General, dated 17 June, the leadership of the three States expressed regret that Russian negotiators had refused to discuss the process of withdrawal of their armed forces. They stressed that troops of a member State of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) "may not be stationed on the territory of other CSCE Member States without the consent of the latter". If this were to be the case, the letter said, this would be equivalent to the use of armed coercion and intervention, undermining the principles of the United Nations Charter as well as the Helsinki process.

The letter was signed by the Presidents of the three Republics, Arnold Ruutell of Estonia, Anatolijs Gorbunovs of Latvia, and Vytautas Landsbergis of of Lithuania.
(Document S/24139)

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Bosnia and Herzegovina has reiterated its appeal to the Security Council for coordinated military action to maintain or restore international peace and security under the United Nations Charter. The country charges that "the independent and sovereign State of Bosnia and Herzegovina is entitled to protection" and that any further delay would result in deaths of thousands of innocent people.

In a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Foreign Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Haris Silajdzic, said words failed to describe the human suffering in his country, where "concentration camps are not part of the past, but reality today". As a tragic result of the aggression, 50,000 persons were now dead and the number was rising, the Foreign Minister said. The rapidly escalating death toll was the result of new and alarming reports reaching the Government from outlying towns and villages, mainly along the border with Serbia.

According to estimates, 100,000 people had been wounded, thousands were missing, and 1,4 million people were now homeless, Mr. Silajdzic said. (Document S/24137)

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1170
25 June 1992

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General holds meeting in Paris with Foreign Minister of France Roland Dumas; discussions focus on Secretary-General's report on peace and security, United Nations operation in Cambodia, situation in Yugoslavia and in Somalia.

+ Secretary-General, in message marking International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking tomorrow, calls for concerted efforts in fighting scourge.

+ While fighting is continuing in Sarajevo, Chief of Staff of UNPROFOR, General Louis MacKenzie, announces unilateral decision by Serbian side to stop shelling civilian targets immediately and to withdraw its heavy artillery.

+ Possible impact on peace talks of Labour Party victory in Israeli elections discussed by Symposium on Palestine question.

+ Total number of contraceptive users has risen tenfold in developing world in the past 25 years, according to new report by World Health Organization.

+ Meeting in Tehran of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific is told that self-reliance is key to industrial and technological progress in that region.

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali met this morning in Paris with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, with whom he discussed his recent report to the Security Council containing various proposals for enhancing the United Nations role in peace and security. Discussions also focused on the situation in Yugoslavia, the operation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) as well as the United Nations attempts to find a solution to the conflict in Somalia.

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For information media—not an official record

The Secretary-General was scheduled to meet later in the day with his Special Representative for Somalia, Mohamed Sahnoun, who will travel with the Secretary-General to Dakar for the Summit meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), scheduled for 29 and 30 June.

* * *

While calling on Governments and intergovernmental organizations to step up their cooperation in the fight against drugs, the Secretary-General has stressed that "every effort must be made to tap the energy and determination which exists at the local level among families, teachers, religious leaders, social workers" and others. Mr. Boutros-Ghali made the appeal in his message to mark the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, which will be observed tomorrow, 26 June.

The Secretary-General pointed out in his message that the eradication of the drug problem was a costly task. It was not enough to destroy an opium crop or a coca plant; "something else must be substituted for it; something that is as financially attractive to the cultivator as opium or coca". He called for concerted action at the global level to meet the challenge.

* * *

In Sarajevo, the Chief of Staff of United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR), General Louis MacKenzie, announced today that the Serbian side had decided unilaterally to stop shelling civilian targets immediately and to move its heavy artillery to "concentration points" back some 15 to 20 km from their original positions.

A United Nations spokesman, informing correspondents about the new development, noted "this would be an important agreement, if observed. In the past, we have seen many agreements and very little action". He said the shelling was actually continuing in Sarajevo.

* * *

Panelists and participants in the Ninth North American Regional Symposium of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) on the Question of Palestine discussed yesterday, among other things, the possible effect on the peace talks of the Labour Party victory in the Israeli elections on Tuesday, and the role of NGOs in presenting the Palestinian problem to the public and in influencing Governments to act.

During the general discussion, hope was expressed that Israel would change its position and agree to a just and fair solution to the Palestinian problem. However, the majority of panelists and participants expressed reservations about Yitzhak Rabin, the leader of the Labour Party, who was described as an opponent to a Palestinian State.

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The total number of contraceptive users had risen tenfold in the developing world in the past 25 years, according to a new report by the World Health Organization (WHO). The study, entitled "Reproductive Health, A Key to a Brighter Future", is a comprehensive compilation of data on global reproductive health.

While 500,000 women die each year from complications of pregnancy and childbirth, and about 150,000 abortions are induced each day, the report says some 300 million couples who do not want any more children still do not have access to family planning.

The study was co-sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the World Bank.

* * *

Developing Asian-Pacific countries were urged to look inwardly to the region to help promote their industrial and technological advancement at the opening session of a six-day United Nations meeting in Teheran on Tuesday, organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Addressing the meeting, Deputy Executive Secretary of ESCAP, Seiko Takahashi, said that in the last two decades, the region, led by the newly industrializing economies of countries such as Singapore, Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea, and the Association of the South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), had enjoyed the highest economic growth rates in the world and promised so in the coming years. She noted that the current economic imbalances, fast growth of capital markets and rapid technological progress, offered new opportunities and challenges for the region's developing countries.

Also addressing the meeting, Iran's Minister of Industry, Mohamed Reza Nemat-zadeh, said the emergence of trading blocs in Europe and in North America would be at the expense of the economies of the ESCAP region. He added that the creation of a climate favourable to technological growth, keeping pace with new technologies, together with the readiness to absorb tomorrow's technology were among the most critical aspects of economic development.

The meeting is being attended by senior officials of 27 countries to map out a regional plan of action for industrial and technological development. The plan will be presented for consideration by the Ministers of Industry and Technology of those countries on 28 June.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1171
26 June 1992

F R I D A Y H I G H L I G H T S

+ Secretary-General, in communiqué to Security Council, sets 48-hour deadline for halt to military offensive by Serbian side in Dobrinja and relocation of heavy artillery; says if deadline is not kept, he will "reassess feasibility of UNPROFOR" and ask Council to determine other means for provision of humanitarian relief to people of Sarajevo.

+ Secretary-General begins two-day official visit to Nigeria during which he will meet with President and Chairman of Organization of African Unity.

+ More than $800 million is pledged for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia at Ministerial Conference in Tokyo, in close cooperation with Government of Japan.

+ Security Council Committee on Libya issues further appeal for information on implementation of mandatory sanctions against that country.

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President of the Security Council Paul Noterdaeme (Belgium) this evening told correspondents, following consultation by the Council, that it had received a communication from the Secretary-General, who is in Nigeria, concerning the deteriorating situation in Sarajevo.

The Secretary-General informed the Council that "in the circumstances, unless the present military offensive by the Serbian side ceases and there is evidence over the next 48 hours of actual relocation of heavy weaponry into areas of concentration supervised by the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR)", he would have no other choice but "to reassess the feasibility of UNPROFOR implementing the agreement". It would then be up to the Security Council to determine what other means would be required to bring relief to the suffering people of Sarajevo, said the Secretary-General.

The Council President said Council members were very concerned by the development and would follow the situation closely over the weekend. He also appealed to the Serbian side in Bosnia and Herzegovina to immediately stop all

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fighting and let UNPROFOR fulfill its mandate. The Council would take up the matter on Monday morning.

Secondly, the Council had received a report from the Secretary-General on difficulties faced by UNPROFOR in Croatia. The document, which allegedly contains complex recommendations and proposals by the Secretary-General to help UNPROFOR operation in the area, would also be considered by the Council on Monday.

Today's statement by the Council President follows reports that Serbian forces had intensified their attacks on Dobrinja -- a suburb of Sarajevo near the airport -- despite its unilateral decision yesterday to stop shelling civilian targets and withdraw its heavy artillery.

According to a United Nations spokesman, Dobrinja had been under Serbian siege for several weeks and its fall would prevent the reopening of the airport at Sarajevo.

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali arrived today in Lagos from Paris for a two-day official visit to Nigeria, during which he will meet with the President of Nigeria, whose country holds the chairmanship of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Prior to leaving Paris, the Secretary-General met with the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in France, the Ambassador of Kuwait and the Prime Minister of Niger.

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In what has been called "an outstanding success" and a reaffirmation of the peace process, more than $800 million have been pledged for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia at a conference in Tokyo this week, according to Ramanathan Natarajan, the Head of the United Nations Development Programme's Division for South-East Asia. The funds, which far exceed the Secretary-General's appeal for $595 million and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) own estimates, were raised at the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia. The money will be used for humanitarian needs and to restore the basic infrastructure of the country devastated by 13 years of war.

In a reference to "recent obstacles to the smooth process of peace", due to non-compliance by one of the Cambodian parties with the Paris Peace Accords, Mr. Natarajan said the conference had sent a strong signal to all Cambodian parties that the international community expected everyone to abide by and implement all aspects of the Accords in a timely manner.

The rehabilitation work will be coordinated by the Director for Rehabilitation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), which is supervising the peace process.

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States that have not yet reported to the Secretary-General on the measures they have taken to implement resolution 748 (1992) concerning the sanctions imposed against Libya, have been urged to do so immediately by the Security Council Committee at its meeting on 11 June.

The Committee, which consists of all 15 Member States of the Council, was established pursuant to the sanctions resolution of 30 March against Libya. Its main mandate is to examine the replies from States reporting on measures they have taken to implement the mandatory sanctions.

As of 11 June , only 69 States had reported to the Secretary-General on the measures instituted by them to that effect.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1172
29 June 1992

MONDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council authorizes immediate deployment to Sarajevo airport of additional elements of United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia, following request by Secretary-General to "seize opportunity" offered by withdrawal of Serb forces from that area.

+ Secretary-General proposes establishment of joint Commission under chairmanship of United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia "to oversee and monitor process of restoration of authority in 'pink zones' by Croatian Government".

+ Secretary-General informs Security Council that he will deploy immediately 50 United Nations Observers to Somalia as both factions in Mogadishu have agreed to United Nations unarmed presence.

+ Secretary-General urges Angolan Government and UNITA to "work together to reduce current brinkmanship and bring it under control" if they are to have free and fair elections by end of September.

+ Secretary-General, in Dakar to attend Summit meeting of Organization of African Unity, meets with Nelson Mandela; President of the African National Congress; Secretary-General of OAU; President of Rwanda; and President of Tunisia.

+ Secretary-General expresses "shock and dismay" over news of assassination of President of Algeria, Mohammed Boudiaf.

+ Restructured Economic and Social Council begins five-week session at Headquarters today; session to feature high-level, coordination and operational activities for development segments.

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The Security Council today voted unanimously to deploy additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport for the delivery of humanitarian supplies to the people of the region. The Council's move was in

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For information media—not an official record

response to a request by the Secretary-General during consultations this morning to redeploy to Sarajevo airport the Canadian battalion which is located in Sector West in Croatia.

Under its resolution 761 (1992) today, the Council called upon all parties and others concerned to maintain "an absolute and unconditional cease-fire", as well as comply fully with the agreement of 5 June, by which both the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Serbian side committed themselves to the reopening of the Sarajevo airport under the exclusive authority of United Nations. The Council also appealed to all sides to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR to that end, to exercise the utmost restraint and not to seek any military advantage in the present situation. The Council cautioned that in the absence of cooperation with UNPROFOR and the international humanitarian agencies and organizations, it did "not exclude other measures to deliver humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs".

In his statement to the Council this morning, the Secretary-General informed its members that although the cease-fire was not yet completely in effect, the latest report from the Force Commander of UNPROFOR, General Satish Nambiar, indicated that considerable progress has been made towards the assumption by UNPROFOR of responsibility for the airport. Serbian forces had been withdrawing from the airport, and both sides had begun the process of concentrating their heavy weapons in locations to be supervised by UNPROFOR.

The Secretary-General further informed the Council that aside from instructing General Nambiar to deploy the Canadian battalion immediately to Sarajevo airport, he would also request the Government of France to make available immediately the air traffic control and air lift control elements it has offered to contribute to UNPROFOR. He would also ask the countries concerned to deploy three small battalions to replace the Canadian battalion, which would return to its duties in Croatia in due course.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali informed the Council that President François Mitterrand of France had briefed him of the outcome of his visit to Sarajevo yesterday, stressing that his objectives were purely humanitarian and coincided with those of the United Nations. He also urged member States that wished to send humanitarian flights to Sarajevo to delay doing so until the airport was fully under the control of UNPROFOR and all heavy weapons had been concentrated at UNPROFOR-supervised locations. He said he would report back to the Security Council on 1 July about progress achieved in that regard.

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The Secretary-General has put forward a set of proposals with regard to a solution to the problem of the "pink zones" -- certain areas of Croatia which are controlled by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and populated largely by Serbs -- in order to avoid further conflict in the region.

In a report to the Security Council, dated 26 June, the Secretary-General proposes that a joint Commission be established under the chairmanship of the

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United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) to "oversee and monitor the process of the restoration of authority in the 'pink zones' by the Croatian Government". The Commission would consist of both representatives of the Croatian Government and the European Community Monitoring Mission.

The Secretary-General recommends that UNPROFOR assume full responsibility in Sectors North and South "as soon as feasibile", and simultaneously, undertake monitoring functions in the "pink zones" following the withdrawal of the Croatian Army and the JNA from those zones.

United Nations Civilian Police Force (UNCIVPOL) would then be deployed throughout the "pink zones" in order to monitor the maintenance of law and order by the existing police force, with particular regard to the well-being of any minority groups in the areas. UNCIVPOL would then supervise the restoration of authority by the Croation police and the reestablishment of the local police in proportion to the demographic structure of the areas prior to the conflict.

In his report, the Secretary-General asks the Security Council to lend its support to his recommendations and to appeal to all parties to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in the implementation of the plan. He says that for peace to have a real chance in the area, "mutual confidence has to be re-established, and that cannot happen", he writes, "without a genuine willingness to compromise by both sides, backed by the continuing support of the international community". Document S/24188

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The Secretary-General has informed members of the Security Council that the principal factions in the Somali conflict have agreed to the immediate deployment of a unit of 50 United Nations Observers to monitor the cease-fire in that country, in accordance with Security Council resolution 751 of 24 April.

In a letter to the Council President, dated 23 June, the Secretary-General said he was taking immediate steps to implement the deployment. An advance group of military observers were expected to arrive in Mogadishu on 5 July. The other Observers were due to arrive in the Mission area by 1 July. Brigadier General Imtifaz Shaheen of Pakistan has been named Chief Military Adviser to the military component of the United Nations Mission in Somalia (UNOSOM). Document S/24179

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The Angolans have achieved a great deal in implementing the peace process since the civil war ended 13 months ago, but much work remains to be done urgently and effectively by all the parties concerned, mainly the Government and UNITA, if they are to achieve the goal of free and fair multi-party elections on 29 and 30 September 1992, according to the Secretary-General.

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In a further report to the Security Council on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), dated 24 June, the Secretary-General notes with concern that, while the logistical difficulties are the most prominent at the present time, "the political and security atmosphere throughout Angola remains tense and could yet derail the process if not contained". All parties, particularly the Government and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), must work together to reduce the current brinkmanship and bring it under control, he writes. "The fostering of tolerance and reconciliation in the country must be intensified now, and sustained not only until September, but long afterwards".

By its resolution 747 (1992) of 24 March, the Council decided to enlarge the mandate of UNAVEM II to include an electoral division and asked the Secretary-General to keep it informed of developments in Angola and to submit a further report to it within three months.

* * *

The Secretary-General arrived yesterday in Dakar, Senegal, to participate in the twenty-eighth Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). He was scheduled to address the opening of that meeting today. Upon arrival in Dakar, the Secretary-General held meetings with President Mubarak of Egypt, President Houphouet-Boigny of Côte d'Ivoire, President Mugabe of Zimbabwe, as well as the Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Today, Mr. Boutros-Ghali met with Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress (ANC), the Secretary-General of the OAU, as well as the Presidents of Rwanda and Tunisia.

In an interview to the New Nigerian newspaper yesterday, Mr. Boutros-Ghali said it was not true that the United Nations had neglected Africa, and pointed out the diplomatic efforts to settle the conflicts in Somalia and the humanitarian aid to that country. Moreover, he said, the United Nations was in contact with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) regarding Liberia.

Prior to his arrival in the Senegalese capital, the Secretary-General held two rounds of talks in Lagos, Nigeria, with South African Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha, who explained to the Secretary-General his country's position regarding the recent massacre in Boipokang and how best to move the negotiations forward. He handed over to the Secretary-General a message from President F.W. de Klerk, as well as another communication setting out details in South Africa's position.

In the meeting, the Secretary-General underlined his concern about the deteriorating situation resulting from the massacre, and stressed the need for international cooperation regarding the situation in South Africa. Reference was made to the constructive role the United Nations could play in reviving the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA).

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During his visit to Nigeria, the Secretary-General also met with President Ibrahim Babangida, and Foreign Minister Ike Nwachukwu.

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali today expressed "shock and dismay" over news of the brutal assassination of the President of the Supreme State Committee of the Algerian Republic, Mohamed Boudiaf.

In a statement issued at Headquarters, the Secretary-General condemned what he called "this act of terrorism" and expressed his sincere condolences to the Government of Algeria and to President Boudiaf's family.

* * *

The restructured Economic and Social Council began this morning its first ever substantive session at Headquarters in New York. The two annual regular sessions of the Council of past years have been condensed by the General Assembly into one substantive session of four to five weeks, to take place, in alternate years, in New York and Geneva between May and July. Two sessional Committees - Economic and Social -- will deal with the issues before the Council, except during the high-level and coordination segments, which will take place from 6 to 8 July and from 9 to 14 July.

Among the first items to be taken up by the Economic Committee is the World Economic Survey, 1992 containing a study of major trends, policies and issues facing the international economies. Briefing the press on the Survey at Headquarters last week, Ji Chaozhu, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Development, whose Department has prepared the report, said the past year was marked by both positive changes and disappointing developments. While there had been much "euphoria" at the outset, it rapidly turned to a "great feeling of uncertainty", he said, especially with regard to the economy. The Maastricht agreement on European unity, which had been hailed as a great accomplishment, very quickly ran into trouble. The Uruguay Round on multilateral trade talks remained stalled.

On the positive side, he said many countries of the developing world were engaged in real, substantive reforms, some of which were bringing about encouraging results. But the international environment was still, in many respects, insufficiently supportive of development in the third world.

At the high-level segment of the ECOSOC session, which will take place from 6 to 8 July, Ministers will discuss the role of the United Nations in enhancing international cooperation for development. The participants will have before them a report of the Secretary-General containing recommendations on how such cooperation could be enhanced.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1173
30 June 1992

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council unanimously authorizes Secretary-General to strengthen United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia by addition of 60 military observers and 120 civilian police to perform new tasks in Croatia, as proposed in his recent report.

+ Security Council welcomes report of Secretary-General containing proposals for broad changes in United Nations peace and security role.

+ Addressing Organization of African Unity in Dakar, Senegal, yesterday, Secretary-General commends "remarkable" process of democratization that "has spread throughout much of Africa".

+ Secretary-General expresses concern at sniper attack on fact-finding mission to Moldova; calls for cooperation with and respect for United Nations personnel.

+ United Nations spokesman reports that advanced component of 240 Canadian troops from Belgrade are due to arrive in Sarajevo tomorrow.

+ Nine Member States have paid assessments in full and two in part for United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia -- approximately $160 million or 27 percent of the $600 million due tomorrow, 1 July.

* * *

The Security Council today unanimously authorized the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) by the addition of up to 60 military observers and 120 civilian police to perform new tasks, as proposed in his recent report, dated 26 June.

The Secretary-General had recommended the establishment of a joint Commission under the chairmanship of UNPROFOR and consisting of representatives of the Croatian Government and the European Monitoring mission, "to oversee and monitor the process of the restoration of authority in the 'pink zones' by the Croatian Government". Those zones are certain

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areas of Croatia which are controlled by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and populated largely by Serbs.

The Secretary-General also recommended that UNPROFOR assume its full responsibility in Sectors North and South "as soon as feasible", and simultaneously, undertake monitoring functions in the "pink zones" following the withdrawal of the Croatian Army and the JNA from those zones. The United Nations would then deploy a Civilian Police Force (UNCIVPOL) in the zones to supervise the local Croatian police force.

By its resolution 762 (1992) today, the Security Council approved the Secretary-General's report and urged all parties to honour their commitments to effect a complete cessation of hostilites and to implement the United Nations peace-keeping plan. It also urged the remaining units of the JNA, the Serb territorial defence forces in Croatia and others to comply strictly with their obligations under the United Nations peace-keeping plan, in particular with regard to the withdrawal and the disarming of all forces in accordance with the plan.

* * *

The President of the Security Council, Paul Noterdaeme (Belgium), on behalf of the Council today welcomed the recent report of the Secretary-General on ways of strengthening and making more efficient "within the framework and provisions of the Charter" the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, for peacemaking and for peace-keeping.

In a statement read out at a formal meeting of the Council this afternoon, the Council President said the Council "has noted a set of interesting proposals addressed to the various organs of the United Nations and to Member States and regional organizations" and that it "will examine in depth and with due priority the recommendations of the Secretary-General".

Mr. Noterdaeme reiterated the Council's readiness to "cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the strengthening of the Organization in accordance with the provisions of the Charter".

The Secretary-General's report - entitled "An Agenda for Peace" - was issued last week in response to the first Summit Meeting of the Security Council at Headquarters on 31 January, at which Heads of State and Government of the 15 Council Members asked the Secretary-General to submit, by 1 July, recommendations on how to improve the United Nations capacity for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping.

* * *

Addressing the 28th Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Dakar, Senegal, yesterday, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali commended the "remarkable" process of democratization that "has spread

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throughout much of Africa". He also paid special tribute to President Abdou Diouf of Senegal for his initiative in convening a conference in Dakar last month on democratic transition in Africa.

"The Dakar Declaration adopted at this conference underlines the importance Africa attaches to the democratic process and the determination of Africa leaders to continue to move forward in that direction", he said. He announced that next November a Regional Conference on Human Rights would be held in Tunisia, in cooperation with the United Nations, and he urged all Member States of the OAU to participate.

He went on to say that the United Nations was attaching particular importance to technical cooperation activities which provided assistance to Governments, at their request, in such areas as expert help with democratic elections, constitutional law and drafting national legislation affecting human rights. "Currently, the United Nations is involved in processing requests for or carrying out verification missions in over 14 African countries," he said.

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has expressed concern over reports of a sniper attack yesterday in Bendery on members of the fact-finding mission which he dispatched to Moldova.

In a statement today, the Secretary-General said the mission, which had been sent with the backing of the Security Council, had "every right to expect the full cooperation and respect of all parties involved in the current dispute". The safety of United Nations personnel was a matter of grave preoccupation, particularly personnel discharging a mission of peace.

* * *

A United Nations spokesman reported today that an advanced component of 240 Canadian forces would arrive in Sarajevo tomorrow, with the rest expected there on Thursday. The entire Canadian component would consist of about 850 to 900 soldiers.

There were currently 34 observers of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia at Sarajevo airport, as well as 10 French airport security experts. Forty French marines, also security experts, were due to arrive later today in Sarajevo in a convoy from Belgrade.

The Security Council yesterday authorized the Secretary-General to redeploy UNPROFOR troops from Croatia to Sarajevo airport to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport for the delivery of humanitarian supplies to the region.

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With one day to go to the deadline for paying contributions towards the $600 million assessed for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), nine Member States have paid their assessments in full and two have paid in part. Their payments total approximately $160 million - or 27 percent of the total assessed for UNTAC on 2 June 1992. According to the financial regulations of the Organization, contributions are payable in full within 30 days of receipt of the assessment letter from the Secretary-General.

The Member States which have paid in full are: Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Japan, Namibia and New Zealand. Colombia and the United States have made partial payments.

The financial situation of the Organization remains uncertain, according to a statement issued at Headquarters today, with the highest current monthly expenditure related to UNTAC.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1174
1 July 1992

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Secretary-General expresses regret that United Nations has not yet received specific proposals from Iraqi authorities concerning renewal of Memorandum of Understanding, which expired yesterday, but trusts that a positive response "will be forthcoming".

+ Commander of United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia, General Satish Nambiar, decides to assume his responsibilities in Sectors North and South of Croatia as of tomorrow, 2 July; to meet with Croatian leaders in Zagreb tomorrow.

+ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, to go on working visit to Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Yugoslavia for "first-hand look" at humanitarian operations in the troubled region.

+ Secretary-General en route to London following meetings in Dakar.

+ Secretary-General appoints Norwegian arms control and disarmament expert Sverre Lodgaard as Director of United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, succeeding Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka.

+ Free exercise of right to self-determination for people of Non-Self-Governing Territories recommended by Decolonization Subcommittee at conclusion of 1992 session.

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The Secretary-General has expressed regret that the United Nations has not yet received specific proposals from the Iraqi authorities concerning the renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding on United Nations humanitarian operations in Iraq, which expired yesterday.

In a statement issued at Headquarters today, the Secretary-General noted that while contacts and discussions on the Memorandum were taking place, the United Nations personnel would continue their humanitarian activities in Iraq under the existing arrangements. He said the Memorandum continued to provide

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For information media—not an official record

an appropriate basis for the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme in Iraq, which is designed to meet the needs of vulnerable groups throughout the country. He expressed the hope that a positive response from Iraq would be forthcoming very soon for the extension of the Memorandum.

On 2 June, Under-Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, Coordinator for Humanitarian Relief Assistance submitted for the approval of the Iraqi authorities a draft text on the renewed Memorandum. Last week, he conveyed an invitation to the Iraqi Government to send a representative to New York to discuss the matter urgently, but has so far not received any "positive response". The Memorandum, which sets the modalities for United Nations humanitarian operations in Iraq, was agreed upon initially in April 1991 following the Persian Gulf war, and renewed in November 1991.

A United Nations spokesman told correspondents that the Coordinator of the Humanitarian Assistance in Baghdad was currently meeting with Iraqi officials on this matter.

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In Croatia, the Commander of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR), General Satish Nambiar, has decided to assume his responsibilities in Sectors North and South as of tomorrow, 2 July, a United Nations spokesman said today. This decision followed the adoption yesterday by the Security Council of resolution 762, which approved the Secretary-General's recommendation that UNPROFOR assume its full responsibilities in those sectors "as soon as feasible" and, simultaneously, undertake monitoring functions in the "pink zones". Those zones are certain areas of Croatia which are controlled by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and populated largely by Serbs. General Nambiar was now on his way to Zagreb to discuss the modalities of his decision and would be meeting with the leaders in Croatia tomorrow.

The spokesman further informed correspondents that a Centre for the Coordination of Humanitarian Air Flights to Sarajevo had been established in Geneva by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). He also said that the redeployment of the Canadian convoy of United Nations troops from Croatia to Sarajevo airport was proceeding normally, despite "some difficulties on the way".

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, is scheduled to travel to Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Yugoslavia from 6 to 9 July for a first-hand look at UNHCR humanitarian operations in the troubled region, the Agency said today. During the visit, she plans to meet local authorities, representatives of non-governmental organizations and UNHCR staff -- all of whom are working under extremely difficult and often dangerous conditions.

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The working visit will also give Mrs. Ogata the opportunity to evaluate the joint UNHCR/UNICEF/WHO programme covering more than 1.7 million refugees and displaced people in the war-torn region -- the largest refugee crisis in Europe since World War II.

As the lead United Nations agency for provision of humanitarian assistance in the region, UNHCR and its partners have plans in place for the airlift of relief supplies to the more than 300,000 people under siege in Sarajevo for the past three months. Under the plan, the airlift would start as soon as the United Nations Protection Forces in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) providing security at the airport give the go-ahead. Several countries have indicated their willingness to provide planes for the airlift.

UNHCR personnel, in Sarajevo since mid-June, have worked with local authorities and three non-governmental organizations to set up a distribution network for the city itself. The agency's relief supplies within Bosnia-Herzegovina for the month of June totalled more than 650 metric tons, a significant portion of it destined for Sarajevo and surrounding areas.

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Briefing correspondents today on the Secretary-General's visits to Africa and Europe, his Spokesman said Mr. Boutros-Ghali was on his way to London following meetings in Dakar earlier today with the President of the Constitutional Council of Senegal and with Chairman Arafat of Palestine. Mr. Boutros-Ghali had also met with the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference and with the President of Sierra Leone.

The Secretary-General would meet tomorrow in London with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and would have a working dinner with Prime Minister John Major.

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The Secretary-General, after consulting the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, has appointed Norwegian arms control and disarmament expert Sverre Lodgaard as Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR). He succeeds Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka, who served as Director of UNIDIR until 30 June.

Mr. Lodgaard, a member of the Norwegian Government's Advisory Council on Arms Control and Disarmament, was Director of the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo. Mr Lodgaard, who is 47 years old, has authored and edited over 150 publications on international affairs, arms control and disarmament. He served as advisor to the Norwegian delegations to many disarmament meetings, including all Review Conferences of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, from 1975 to 1990.

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Awareness should be fostered among the people of the Non-Self-Governing Territories as to the possibilities open to them for exercising their right to self-determination, according to a recommendation by the Decolonization Subcommittee of the Special Committee on decolonization.

Concluding its 1992 session yesterday, the Subcommittee called on the administering Powers of Non-Self-Governing Territories, together with the Governments of those Territories, to facilitate programmes of political education in order to develop such an awareness. By the terms of an omnibus draft on the administration of the Territories, it would stress the responsibility of the administering Powers to create the conditions in the Territories that would enable their people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. It would also urge Member States to support efforts to eradicate colonialism by the year 2000.

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